WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1, 1881.

The number of submarighous to Titl NA-TIONAL THISTNE revised during the week ending Tuesday, February 25th max 1,0614.

last general order, and then turn out on an- paratively destitute of capital, lacking the other sconling expedition for recruits.

deal can be accomplished in three days.

THE number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week cading February 27th., was as follows: Original, 700; increase, 44: re-issue, 19; restoration, 12; huplicate, 0; arrears, 1; accrued pensions, 31; total, 807.

THE line of the Grand Army is gradually | it will be remembered, that it would be able moving southward. Kentucky has just been | to establish its authority over the North. recognized as a permanent Department, and Texas will doubtless form distinct Depart-UNE'S colors are still to the fore.

took to demonstrate to a Baltimore audience, the other night, the superiority of Confederate generalship in the late "onpleasantness," the same Jubal A. Early of whom it used to be said at Richmond that his Sheridan, care of Jubal A. Early?"

Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, declaring that in appointments to civil office preference shall be given to ex-soldiers, provided they postess the necessary business capacity, appears to be more honored in the breach than the observance, and it is quite time that our veterans entered an effective protest against its violation. Perhaps they may be able to drop a useful hint or two in the ear of the Civil Service Commission. The Congressional hide is thick, but it is not absolutely impenetrable, and if a wider publicity were given to every case where a plain provision of the United States Statutes concerning appointments is deliberately ignored, it is possible that we would have a little civil service reform of the most prac-

mue taxation is still pend as in the House, conspicuous representative. It is only because with little change of passage, and it begins this sentiment still exists, and now and then to look as if our ex-soldiers would, after all, I manifests itself in some ugly form, that imcome off victors in the countst. Get your migration still shows the South. When guns renderto liccia solun-t

in cert tilly the most believeted and widely greatness. Poor, miserable, unrepenting and walne of the services which it has rendered tion on the part of the possessor, and Et the strongle for the full recognition by that it is rather "smart" than otherwise to dence," and although the appropriation is Concress of the claims of our ex-soldiers, be rude and discourteous under circumits circulation and augment its influence, deference.

A Man Without a Country.

Ubewhere in our columns, this week, w be found a brief account of the Confedera Reunion in Baltimore on Washington PUBLISHED V. EEKLY. Buthday. Its principal feature was an addn = delivered by General Julial A. Early at the a one lusion of which he gave utterance

We have characterized this sentiment s remarkable, not so much because it i callimisation of the right of accession but because it betrays the existence of such a lamentable degree of stupidity and ignorance on the part of its author. It is almost THE NATIONAL IRIBUNE, incomprehensible that any American, at this late day, should have the shamelessne to stand up before an audience of intelligent men and renew his allegiance to the caus that went down forever nearly eighteen years ago. It is incomprehensible, because if there is any section of the country which ought to rejoice in the overthrow of the rebellion it is the South. Cursed as it was with slavery, its permanent separation from the Union would have been a far-reaching calamity to its people. Having no resources READ Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort's within itself except cotton and sugar, comskilled labor necessary for the establishthe Forty-seventh Congress remain. A great evitably have retrograded rather than have however, if the friends of the soldier are on in setting up a government of its own, it the alert to take advantage of golden oppor- would have been only to see it topple over with its own weight. The spirit which animated the leaders of the rebellion against the Union would have manifested itself in intrigues against the government of their own creation, and the partition of the first have followed as a matter of course.

It was never the expectation of the South,

The utmost that it hoped for was that it Tennessee is not far behind. Arkansas and would be able to force us to let it seede in peace. Had that hope been realized, the ments also at no distant day. The Thib- South would have been the first to repent its folly. As it is, what has been the result? Is the Gen. Jubal A. Early who under- The emancipation of the slaves has proved a blessing instead of an affliction to the South. Free labor has brought about a degree of prosperity unprecedented in its history. Not only does the South produce more cotton and more sugar than in the supplies were marked: "To Gen. Phil. palmiest days of slavery, but it is no longer wholly dependent upon the North and the West for its grain and clothing. It-has come to be what otherwise it never would have been-almost self-sustaining. Northern capital has planted mills and factories in the very midst of its cotton fields, constructed always be deferred. It must and will triumph new systems of railways, opened up its mines, founded great schools of learning, thrift and enterprise. A change no less re- this Nation, and if it takes \$20,000,000 or \$50,000,000 markable has taken place, too, in the character of the southern people themselves. Necessity has developed the manhood of the South, and the dignity of labor is at last understood and appreciated. The poor white | that this bill contemplates. I am for it. I vote for is no longer ground under the heel of the planter. Schools are no longer maintained solely for the children of the wealthy. The spirit of progress, which twenty years ago was to be found nowhere south of Mason As WE go to press, the question of in- and Dixon's line, has penetrated to the creasing the pensions of our one-armed and | Gulf, and northern enterprise has reclaimed one-legged veterans is under discussion in even the waste lands of Florida. The man the Senate, and there is a strong probability who can contemplate these changes and that, in the event of the failure of the \$40 still affirm his belief in the doctrine of secesbill to command a majority support, some | sion, is not simply a traitor to the Union but measure will be passed that a fraitor to the South. It matters little to will do substantial justice to our pensioners. us that the sentiment to which General Early der-in Chief Merrill, and Sur- gave utterance was applauded to the echo by geon General Ames, of the Grand Army, a few hundred ex-Confederate soldiers in Balhave exerted themselves to the utmost timore, but it does matter a great deal to the during the past few days to scenare Senatos South. We can afford to laugh at such a can the full before the close of the voice from the tombs, but the South cannot present session of Congress, and their labors. The only obstacle to the full realization of internal reve- element of which General Early is the most General Early, and such as he, have passed In its collected form The Transpar is away forever and not until then - the

they are advance | Lord Chesterfield to re-appear in the social

General to ant and His Old Soldiers. We publish in another column, this week crief extracts from a number of letters co cerning the attitude which General Grant has recently assumed in regard to pension THE THUNK yields to none in its admiration for the General's soldierly qualities and this Nation ought never to forget the evices which he rendered as commander of its armies. History will, beyond all question, assign him a conspicuous place in the list of the world's military heroes, and, be his shortcomings what they may, it | The most cruel and wanton shorthat has would be alike unjust and unmanly to de- yet been east upon the Lonor of our ex-soltract from the fame which he won in the diers is, that in volunteering their services field. No matter what the estimation in in defense of the Union they were prompfed which our ex-addiers may be held by Gen- not by motives of parriotism, but by the eral Grant, no matter what he may think thirst for adventure and excitement. Nothor say touching the equity of their claims ling rould be further from the truth. It is for pensions, The Tulbune will not stoop true that when the war broke out and Presis to cast a slar upon his military genius. But | dent Lincoln made his first call for volunthe public utterances of General Grant are teers, the men of the North responded with as much open to criticism as those of any afacrity and without hisitation, not stopother private citizen, and as THE TRIBUNE | ping to count the cost, and it is true that has never hesitated to take issue with any many of them were carried away by the person who attacked the integrity of the cathusiasm of the moment, but it was not pension roll, or disputed the justice of the | the desire for mere military glory which insoldier's claim to pension, so it does not spired them. In giving up home and family the idea that here is in some sense the inbesitate now to express its opinion openly and friends, in abandoning workshop and and unequivocally concerning the position counting room and office, they sacrificed innorace of past ages. The propriety of enwhich General Grant has chosen to take in all that was dear and precions. The hus-dowing her with the ballot is but a side shed on particular events of the struggle, contra pensioners are "as good as they would have of the weeping wife, the father thrust aside rights. been if the year had never been fought," we | the clinging hands of his children, the sonbelieve General Grant overstepped the snatched a last kiss from his heart-broken, bounds of truth. The records of the Pen- mother, the brother turned a deaf ear to the sion Office do not sustain his charge, and, so conventies of his sister, the lover gave up his far as we know, he has never brought for- sweetheart-each laid some holy sacrifice ward any outside evidence to support it. It on the altar of his country, is charitable to suppose that he made the Adventure and excitement? It was not ignorance displayed by a me of the leading haired veteran reading to his children, statement in a moment of thoughtlessness for these that sail farewells were spoken. It confederacy into smaller confederacies would and did not himself realize its full import, was in anticipation of no holiday pleasure but the fact nevertheless remains that the that our veterans harried to the front in the crime in itself, and we could pardon them objected that in course of time every book assertion as it stands is an unjust and un- dark days of 1861. They foresaw the hardwarranted reflection on the reputation of ship, the suffering, and the danger that every pensioner. It is not surprising, there- there awaited them, and if they did not misrepresentation is willful. They not library itself will then cease to have any fore, that our ex-soldiers should be so prompt faltar it was because they were inspired only do not know what the truth is, but interest for the members, but in that events in calling him to account. It is unfortu- with the courage that comes of an unselfish nately not the first time that General Grant | devotion to country. But if these first volumhas blundered where their interests were teers were not actuated by unworthy moconcerned. During his second term as Presi- tives, what shall be said of those who, later dent of the United States he committed the in the war, when its horrors had fully dismistake of vetoing the equalization of boun- elosed themselves, offered their services to ties bill, alleging as a reason the poverty of carry on the struggle? It was certainly no the Treasury, although that consideration passing whim, no momentary eraving after

advocated the passage of the bill in the delusions. United States Senate, we cannot but think that we have put it very mildly indeed. Senator Morton said, it will be remembered: Mr. President-Justice to the soldier cannot and everywhere, indeed, given an impetus to the 10-40 bonds. It is founded on the same principle of justice. It is an obligation resting upon can make no difference. It is a debt this Nation honestly owes and ought to be paid. In other citement? Slight and trivial the compensawords, let the bounty be equalized; put all honorably-discharged soldiers upon the same basis; pay them at the same rate. They are entitled to it. The justice of it no man can dispute, and that is all

> ural, we repeat, that our ex-soldiers should concerning the integrity of the pension roll the desire to see justice dome all around. It the controversy, and now that a fair and full time of peace as he was in time of war.

> > Science versus Nature.

The report of the select committee on the improvement of the Mississippi, which has just been submitted to the House is calculated to shake public confidence in the practicability of controlling its wayward waters by artificial means. The principal obstacle seems to be the impossibility of erecting works of sufficient stability to withstand the force of the current when the river is swollen by floods, and of anticipating the changes that are constantly taking place in its course and direc-Essays on manners are voted dull reading tion. The channel is constantly shifting, "Upperring such a in these days of advanced ideas, and were and points that one year seem perfectly secure may be exposed the next to the full force of the torrent. To carry out the work for of public opinion such as | for a new series of letters, but, at the risk of | of improving the river on the plan contem-Dels for justice at being thought old fashioned, THE TRIBUNE, plated by the commission will involve the at would be through the median of Annt Helen's home- expenditure of perhaps fifty or one hundred drawned by the fierce and reporters clamor talks, in its household department, thus ven- millions of dollars, with no certainty that it as the New York Son tured to make some modest suggestions on | will accomplish the desired object. The combot pensions of the subject. Some of the boys and girls of amount so far appropriated for the purpose is about five millions of dollars, which has substraction of The Tribles supreciates the good manners are simply a mark of affecta- been devoted mainly to the construction of works at "Plum Point," and "Lake Provinearly exhausted the committee report that and is disposed to do all he can to increase stances that call for a display of respect and the improvement can be regarded as but fairly inaugurated. This is certainly any-

proportions, we trust it will enjoy a still any of our own youthful readers were of that the more to be regretted because it is ar- is that bad the same sareful regard been blandy worthwho putronium of ellipse. heartier support than it has in the past. In opinion. The sons and daughters of our rence of destructive floods this year renders | rested in course of development. Thus, our | manifested for the interests of our ex-solits present form it is a newspaper which no ex-soldiers have so much to be proud of that it more than ever impensive that something boys are educated with a view to becoming affects that was displayed by the Covernment what of we would be coming soldier can do without, and nothing but a 'they ought to feel under a special obligation should be done to guard against such disas- lawyers, or doctors, or artists, or musicians is its treatment of the bondholders, a stallilittle carnest and judicious effort is neces- to conduct themselves in such a way as to ters in the luture. Yet it clearly would be or artisans, for the professions or trades, as cientelerical force would long ago have been ary on the part of its readers to insure it a reflect credit on their breeding. To be the worse than folly to go on with the expendiinculation of at least 10 1000. What do our somer daughter of one of those brave men ture of millions in the construction of levees as a rule without any special object in view. disposed of its business without any unacces who risked their lives in defense of the which are liable to be swept away by some. The acquisition of a few polite necomplishs assary delay, and had this been done the Union is a distinction more precious than enexpected outbreak of the waters or ren- ments is all that is generally expected or present senseless have and ery against the any which wealth can comer, and it should dered useless by some sudden deflection of desired. This of itself would be sufficient cost of pensions would probably never have a constant incentive with those who the current. The money had much bet, to account for the rarity of woman's appear- been raised. enjoy it to manly endeaver and womanly ter be set apart as a permanent relief ance in the field of professional pursuits. refinement. They will do well to heed fund for the benefit of the inhabitants of But it is nevertheless a fact that there are The establishment of libraries in connec-Aunt it lea's gentle admonitions and display the districts hable to immediate and the few branches of hanner industry and skill from with Posts of the Grand Army is a in their outward bearing the manners which Massissippi be permitted, as hitherto, to in which weamen have not at some time or thing much to be desired, and morsover distinguish the well-bred from the boneish. follow its own inclinations. What Congress other distinguished themselves, and the evi- very easy of accomplishment. Some of our ought to do, under the circumstances, is dence is abundant that woman's sphere, so comrades have made a beginning by donatevidently to appropriate sufficient money to far as ability and opportunity go, has been ling the premiums received for subscriptions theroughly test the feasibility of the pro- prefty much what she has chosen to make sent to Tue Taray as to the Posts of which posed plan for confining the waters of the it. For would we have it otherwise. It is they are members, and the nucleus once ob-Mississippi in a fixed channel, without in true that there is no object worthier of a tained, it is by no means a difficult matter any way committing the Government to the | woman's ambition than that of erecting on a | to build up a good sized library. Contribuexecution of the plan in its entirety. The foundation of love and affection a scenre and tions from the outside public can be solicscience of modern engineering is well night buppy home, and that the duties and obligational, and Post entertainments can be given infinite in its resources, but it essays a fions of maternity transcend all others in and the proceeds devoted to the purchase herculean task when it attempts to curb importance, but wifehood and motherhood of books. These libraries will evidently

the Father of Waters. Another Wanton Slanders.

did not restrain him from signing the bill adventure or excitement, which prompted increasing his own salary. We say he com- the two and three years' volunteers to mitted a "mistake," and when we recall the the hazard dangers of the field. The reality eloquent language in which Senator Morton of war was then too terrible to admit of any

Adventure and excitement? They found both, indeed, but they sought neither. Adventure? They tasted its charms in many a desperate charge, in many a wild assault, sometime. If it does not come this Congress it on many a field strewn with the bodies of will come at some other Congress. It is a part the dead and dying. Excitement? They felt its spell at the month of the cannon, at the point of the gleaming bayonet, in the storming of the rifle-pits. Adventure and extion which either offered for long and weary marches by day, for cold and cheerless nights on picket, for weeks of pain and anguish in the hospital, for months of famine Under these circumstances it is but nat- in Southern prison pens, for the years of helplessness and poverty which have followed. feel deeply aggrieved by the sentiments | Put on the one side all the glory and fame and which General Grant has seen fit to express reputation which they won in the struggle, and on the other all the hardship and sufand in giving publicity to their opinions. Gering and pain which they endured, and see THE TRIBUNE has been actuated solely by how paltry and insignificant the compensation is. The men who, twenty years ago has opened its columns to both parties to "for the mere love of adventure and excitement," volunteered to save the Union from expression of opinion has been had on all destruction, are still paying the penalty of sides it will dismiss the subject, for the pres- | their self-sacrifice. Shut out from the purent, with the letters which appear in this suits that were once open to them, they are week's issue. We can but hope that as time | earning a scant subsistence by grinding toil, goes by General Grant will find occasion to or eking out a miserable existence on the modify his views and prove to his ex-sol- stipend which the Government allows them. Their children, deprived of the care and aid which otherwise might have been theirs, have been forced to battle single-handed with adversity as their fathers battled with treason in the field, and are still working out to-day the sacrifice of twenty years ago. Measure that sacrifice if you can. Pour out the wealth of the Treasury, and see if it will recompense the veteran and his family for their losses. The country has been made whole, the prosperity of the Nation at large has not suffered, but, alas, from the shoulders of those whose individual valor and endurance preserved the Union the burden has not been rolled away.

Woman's Sphere. doubtless never be determined to universal satisfaction, and for the very good reason that there is quite as much individuality about one sex as the other. To remand woman to the kitchen or the parlor as the only suitable place for the exercise of her activities is as unreasonable as to demand that she forsake all domestic duties and address herself to the business of reforming our politics. The truth is that woman's sphere is simply that for which her individual disposition and ability fit her, and can no more be compassed by a sweeping generalization than that of man. There is as much variation of talent and temperament in one sex as the

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are not possible for all women, and there serve a number of useful purposes. In the are thousands with whom the maked ques- first place, they will strengthen the tie tion of bread-winning is paramount to all that binds together the members of a Post, others. For them the phrase "woman's and at the same time furnish another insphere" has a very different meaning from discernent for such ex-soldiers as are still that ordinarily attributed to it. It may em- without the ranks of the Order to join it. acts hence any of the arts or sciences, the In the second place, they will be a source eraits or trades. The factory, the count- of substantial pleasure and instruction to antides his four-pa ing-room, the shop-counter, the schools the members themselves. Many of our house, the studio, the bar, the clinic - comrades are debarred by wounds or dis viccou, and J. T. Trowbridge tells how the all the occupations and professions which sease from the active pleasures of life, and constitute man's "peculiar" sphere may of access to a library of any sort will be averal other bright sketches. necessity become a woman's. To shut her regarded by them as a privilege of the The March number of Hoper's Magazine is a out from any of these is not simply to take greatest value. The works composing an unfair advantage of the sex, but to sin Post library should, of course, be chiefly of picture. "The Burgounder's Daughter." against humanity. The elevation of woman a military character and relating to the "Acres Arizona," as a factor of civilization is synonymous campaigns of the lafe war. Our literature trated, George H. Bottalton continues his with the elevation of the human race, and is now rich in authentic and entertaining tion of Friesland. Colonel Higginson's filling derior sex is a survival of the barbarism and is being related in greater detail than ever most valuable and interesting of the illustrated

newspapers of the country is certainly as- grouped about his knee, the story of the tonishing. Ignorance, however, is not a battles in which he participated. It may be their mistatements were not the malice in the Post library will have been read which underlies them so apparent. Their through by every comrade and that the they apparently avoid seeking it. The exag- such is the organization of the Grand Army. gerations and perversions of facts of which the Posts of a Department can readily effect they are guilty are obviously made with the an exchange of books, and thus each Pest intention to deceive. They seem to be con- can obtain a new library when the old one scious that their statements will not bear is exhausted. Now is the time, it seems to the test of careful scrutiny, and they, there- us, to make a beginning. The Order is fore, have recourse to glittering generalities. nearly everywhere in a prosperous condi-They disdain, as a rule, to produce the tion, and it is much easier at present than official figures, and when they do so, they it will be after a while to obtain the aid of take good care to manipulate them so as to the outside public. In every case where a article on "Money in Elections," by Henry show only one side of the case. Thus the Post is so fortunate as to possess a Ladiesstatement has gone the rounds of the anti- Auxiliary Society the help of the loyal wosoldier press that the annual cost of pensions | man of the community can easily be secured, is now upwards of \$100,000,000, whereas the and means readily be devised for the raising fact is, as even a casual glance at the Com- of the necessary funds. No work of charity missioner's report will show, that the an- need be jeopardized thereby. It is only nual cost has never exceeded \$30,000,000, necessary that our comrades should infuse and the maximum annual charge is never a little more zeal and a little more energy likely to be more than \$50,000,000. It is into the work. With a good library estabtrue that the annual appropriation for pen- lished in connection with every Post, we sions for the past two years has been up- believe there will be little or no danger been due simply to the requirements of the itself in the ranks of the Grand Army. arrears bill, and the fact that the accumulated claims on the files of the Pension Office, which ought to have been settled long | print, this week, a number of extracts from ago, are now being disposed of as rapidly as possible. It is the expectation of Commissioner Dudley, we believe, that he will be able to settle all pending claims within the next three years, and when that shall have been accomplished the annual value of the pension roll will necessarily decrease from year to year, owing to the operation of strictly natural causes. To cite the magnitude of pension appropriations at the present time, as an evidence of the prevalence of fraud, is, therefore, both illogical and unreasonable. As well might the fact that the Government has paid off its bonded indebtedness more rapidly in some years than in others, be offered as a proof that the claims of some of the bondholders were not valid. The fact is that had the Government done its full duty by the soldier in the first place the majority of the claims for pensions now pending would have been settled long ago, and the burden-as some public journals choose to regard it - of the Government payments to the soldier would have been more evenly distributed over the years that have elapsed since the war. It is not the fault of those to whom pension is due that payment has been put off so long and that the appropriations now required are so large. The principle affirmed by the arrears bill ought to have been recognized at the very outset. Nothing can be clearer in equity or law than that, as Senator Logan expressed it in an interview with a representative of Precisely what woman's sphere is will THE TEIBUNE, some days ago, the soldier's claim for pension attaches at the time the disability occurred, and had this principle been sooner affirmed, thousands of our veterans who have been compelled to carry on, unaided, a bitter struggle with poverty, pending the payment of their claims, would have been spared much needless suffering and anxiety. Except on the theory that the debt of the Government to the soldier is not an honest debt and, therefore, ought not to be paid, the neglect of the Government to promptly provide for its discharge is inexcusable, and those who are

now inveighing against the present cost of

pensions would do well to remember that

that our veterans cannot fail to be interested in comparing the different accounts as they None so Blind as Those Who Won't See, are published. Then, too, it is desirable Considering what abandant opportunities | that the rising generation should have an are offered for obtaining correct information | opportunity to become acquainted with the concerning the cost of pensions and the laws true history of the war, and we can imagine which govern the granting of them, the no prettier picture than that of a gray-

wards of \$100,000,000, but the increase has | that "dry rot" will ever again manifest | President Thomas Hunter, and Dr. Mary Put-In response to numerous requests we the testimony of witnesses examined by the investigating committee of the Fortieth Congress concerning the conduct of the rebel prison, "Camp Ford," at Tyler, Texas. The sufferings experienced by the Union soldiers at this prison were less poignant, perhaps, than those which the inmates of Andersonville were compelled to endure, but the difference was only one of degree, not of kind. There, as at Andersonville, the rations were of the most scanty and unnutritious character. The sick were treated with the most cruel neglect. Blood-hounds were employed to hunt down escaped prisoners. and the guards displayed a fiendish delight in shooting down their captives at the slightest provocation. For all this there priate title, "A Good Fight Finished." Mrs. was perhaps less excuse even than at Andersonville. Camp Ford was located in a rich agricultural and grazing country. Indeed, the supplies of the rebel armies were drawn very largely from that section, and an abundance of wholesome feed could have been obtained by the prison authorities had they chosen to procure it. The starvation of their prisoners was premeditated and intentional, and it is explainable only on the theory that it was the policy of the Confederate government to reduce as far as possible in this way the fighting strength of the Union forces. They hoped, indeed, by pursuing this course to force the Federal Government into consenting to a wholesale exchange of prisoners on their own terms and thus secure the means of replenishing their own exhausted armies, and it is one of the strongest claims which our ex-prisoners have upon the consideration of Congress that their sacrifices hastened the overthrow of the rebellion.

Admirably Conducted, Able, and Earnest.

[From the Lawrence (Mass.) Daily American.] THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, published at Washingn, in the interest of the veteran soldier and sailor, omes to us this week enlarged and, were such a the Great," a sketch of William E. Dodge (with hing possible, we should add, haproved. The portrait), and other articles, beside the usual TRIBUNE is a handsome eight-page weekly, with able editorial departments. seven broad columns to the page, and is in all respects such a first-class paper that we hardly wonder that its subscription list is being swelled to the figure of from 1,000 to 1,500 new names each week. It is admirably conducted, able, and earnest, every issue 150 fishing smacks, a large number being full of good reading, specially interesting to the American, are to be seen in the offing. The veterans. Colonel Lemon, its enterprising propri- catches of some smacks are stated to be as high men now that it has grown to such large | We should be reluctant to believe that thing but a satisfactory outlook, and it is other, and if the individualization is not the Government alone is to blame. The fact | etor, has succeeded in making THE TRIBUNE abun- as 50,000 fish.

stories are "Carita," by G. H. Peirce: "The Fiddler of Batiscan," by Annie Robertson Macurlane, and the "Stirring-Off," by M. H. Catherwood. The poetry of the number is by Carlotta Perry, Marion Couthouy and Charles

The North American for March opens with an a work which, in his opinion and in that of the itself. Moncure D. Conway contributes a study of Gladstone, and Hon, George W. Julian treats Some Aspects of Life Insurance: " and finally there is a symposium on "Educational Needs," by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, Prof. Felix Adler.

The March Wiele Awake will be eagerly snapped up by boys of ambition and vim, in order to finish what the "Eighty-three Bust ness Men" have to say about "Our Business Boys." From this article the boys will probaoly turn to Fred Ober's Yucatan serial "The story of "Evan Coggswell's Ice Fort," or to Edward Everett Hale's To-Day Talk about the Boy's Workshop," or to Prof. Sargent's "Healt! and Strength Paper." or to Mrs. Cheever's jolly of-doors story, "Camp Hamperford" body. Act IL of the White Mountain Comedy More than They Bargained for," is full of fun, Days," and Mrs. Diaz's John Spicer Lecture on Mrs. L. T. Craigin has a good story Ellie's Holocaust," A number of other inter

The frontispiece portrait of Clambetta in the short biographical sketch of the late Dr. Leonard Bacon, with purtrait, is contributed by his Runkle's plea for the higher education of John Burroughs, in "Signs and Seasons," chats charmingly and instructively of country life and nature; and Elbridge Kinesley has illustrated the paper with several strik-Americanism of this paper is H. H.'s study of al scenes and character in "The Village of Oberammergan," which she visited at the time of the last Passion Play. "The Architectural League of New York" is the title of a profuseiHustrafed paper by Roger Kiordan. Mr. able continues his illustrated historical series with "The End of Foreign Dominion in Louisiana;" and Dr. Edward Eggleston, in his third historical paper, treats of "The Higrations of American Colonists. A realistic romance of the Russo-Turkish war, enlitted "Yatil," by Frank D. Millet, the actist and number. Mr. How its gives his second part of "A Woman's Reason," "The Led Horse Claim" is brought to an effective conclusion. The number is also rich in poetry and illustrations. self a first-class Monthly Magazine, devoted

o the study of Human Nature in all its phases, and the issue for March strongly carries out this idea. It contains a number of articles which cover a wide scope in its especial field, ticeable among them are: "Sir John Lubbook, the Banker-Naturalist," (with pertrait;) "A Fall on the Head and a Bad Temper;" a second paper "On Language-Its Diversity; The Discovery of Letters;" "The Four Windows of Character-The Hand;" "Brain Weight and Brain Power;" "Education and Health?" "Higiene and Walking;" "Should Men Cut Their Hair?" the conclusion of "Alexander

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. B., says the herring fishery has never been better than at present, and the takes are tremendous. Fully